



Parnborough Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1920.

E. CROFT WATTS, M.D., etc., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough
Urban District Council.*

TOWN HALL, FARNBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my report on the health of your district during 1920.

(a) Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

(1) Population.

The total population according to the 1911 Census, was 14,199; civil 8,309 and military 5,890.

The civilian population estimated to the middle of the year is 10,218. The average number of persons per house is 5·8.

(2) Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The area of the district is 2,331 acres.

The district is partly Urban, partly Rural, and contains North Camp. It is triangular in shape, bounded on the east side by the River Blackwater, which joins the Cove Brook on the north, forming the apex of the triangle; the base of the triangle is a line drawn from the bridge over the Blackwater near the North Camp Station (S.E.R.) to a point a few yards from where the Portsmouth Road crosses the Basingstoke Canal.

The altitude above sea level varies from 273 feet near the Queen's Hotel to 202 feet in the apex of the triangle, at the junction of the Cove Brook and the River Blackwater.

There is a general slope from the highest point towards the north and east.

The soil consists of about 30 feet of sandy gravel overlying the Bagshot sands, the chalk being at a depth of about 350 feet.

In the low-lying portion of the district the sub-soil water is within two or three feet of the surface, in the higher parts it is at a depth of about 30 feet.

The portions of the district bordering on the River Blackwater are liable to flood.

(3) **Social Conditions.**

The only special industry in the district is the manufacture of Air Craft, at the Royal Aircraft Establishment of H.M. Air Ministry.

The working classes consist of labourers, artisans and mechanics.

The total number of births was 347; 178 males and 169 females, which gives a birth rate of 21·1 per 1,000.

The illegitimate births numbered 9; 3 males and 6 females.

The number of deaths was 109; 54 males and 55 females, which gives a death rate of 10·6 per 1,000.

The infant mortality was 69·1 per 1,000 births.

The zymotic death rate was 1·0 per 1,000.

Seven deaths were due to Influenza, 3 to Diphtheria, 2 to Whooping Cough, 1 to Enteric Fever, 2 to Measles, 1 to Scarlet Fever, 2 to Diarrhœa. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 7, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, Tuberculous disease 1, Cancer 13, Bronchitis and Pneumonia 9.

There are no hospitals or dispensaries in the district, but a number of cases amounting to nearly 100 per annum are treated at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and Aldershot and Frimley Cottage Hospitals. The Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital, containing 10 beds, will be opened shortly.

(b) **Sanitary Circumstances of the District.**

Water Supply.—The water supply of the district is mainly derived from the Frimley and Farnborough District Water company. Fifty-six houses derive their supply from shallow wells and the remainder are connected with the Company's mains. Two wells supplying 3 houses have been closed and supplies laid on from the Company's mains.

Rivers and Streams.—The district is bounded by the River Blackwater on the east and the Cove Brook on the west, the latter being a tributary of the Blackwater which is under the control of the Thames Conservancy.

The only trade effluent comes from the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The house drainage of the district is generally speaking good and sufficient.

The whole of the district, with the exception of an outlying portion, which is of a very Rural character, thinly populated and containing only twenty-one houses in the whole area, is sewered.

The sewerage of South Farnborough is by gravitation to the Sewage Disposal Works and that of North and West Farnborough by gravitation to "Shone's Ejectors" which discharge on the same works. The treatment of sewage is by triple contact beds, the effluent discharging into a tributary of the River Thames.

The sewers in Netley Street and Boundary Road have been reconstructed during the year.

250 houses from an estate belonging to the Air Ministry erected in the neighbouring parish of Cove are drained into the Council's sewers and the sewage dealt with at the existing Sewage Disposal Works.

Closet Accommodation.—The closet accommodation of the district is very good, each house is provided with a separate convenience. There are fourteen pail closets, one privy and ten slop water closets, the remainder being clean water closets, and, with the exception of about twenty-one, all are provided with adequate flushing apparatus.

Scavenging.—There is a weekly collection of house refuse by the Council's own carts. The work is carried out under the superintendence of the Inspector of Nuisances, the method obtaining in the district is for the men to remove the refuse from the premises direct to the carts. Section 36 of the Public Health Act is in force in the district. There are twenty fixed ash pits, 1,500 movable receptacles of galvanised iron with proper covers, and 200 receptacles of other descriptions, i.e., boxes, tubs, etc. During the year under review 53 galvanised iron dust bins have been provided.

The refuse collected is dealt with in a two cell Destructor situate at the Sewage Disposal Works.

Stable refuse is removed by the occupiers, the Council's bye-laws requiring such refuse to be removed every seven days.

Earth closets, of which there are only 14, in connection with outlying cottages, are cleansed by the occupiers in accordance with the provisions of the bye-laws in respect thereto.

There are eight cesspools in the district; with the exception of two, these are periodically cleansed by direct employment of labour and the Council's own horses and carts. The remaining two are cleansed by the occupiers.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—The following is a table of the inspections, etc., made by the Sanitary Inspector :

(1) Total number of Inspections for 1920—

(a) Total number of Inspections made ... 2,012

(b) Nature of Inspections—

Houses and Premises, <i>re</i> nuisances and complaints	...	...	210
House to House Inspections	...	...	85
Re-visits to Work	...	...	640
Re-inspections	...	...	420
Testing Drains	...	...	29
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	54
Bakehouses	...	...	34
Factories and Workshops	...	...	38
Slaughterhouses	...	...	34
Butchers and other shops where food is exposed or prepared for sale	...	...	80
Schools	...	...	5
Enquiries and Re-visits, <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	273
Disinfections—Houses	...	...	29
„ Bedding	...	...	37
„ Schools	...	...	24
Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	12
„ „ Milk „ „	...	...	8

(2) The number of Notices served during the year, distinguishing Statutory from Informal Notices—

Statutory Notices served	...	...	44
Under P.H.A. 1875, sec. 94	...	...	11
Under P.H.A. 1875, sec. 36	...	...	1
Under P.H.A.A.A. 1907, sec. 25	...	...	1
Under P.H.A.A.A. 1907, sec. 57	...	...	6
Under I.D.P.A. 1890, sec. 5	...	...	6
Under H.T.P., etc., Act, Sec. 17 (Closing Order)	...	...	5
Under H.T.P., etc., Act, 1919, Sec. 28	...	...	14
Number of Informal Notices served during the year	...	...	286

(3) The result of service of such notices—		
Statutory Notices complied with	...	28
Informal Notices complied with	...	140
In hand		118
Informal Notices in hand from 1919 com- plied with		4

Premises and occupations which can be controlled by
Bye-laws and Regulations :

There are no common lodging houses.

There are no cellar dwellings.

There are no offensive trades.

The slaughterhouses, of which there are four, have been
regularly inspected and are in good order.

Schools.—The sanitary condition and water supply of all
the Schools is satisfactory. They are visited by me from
time to time. All scholars suffering from infectious disease
have been excluded and other children coming from infected
houses.

The following is a list of school closures during the year :

Queen's Road County Council (Infants)—

Measles, 28th January to 10th February.

Queen's Road County Council (Mixed)—

Diphtheria, 24th December to 1st January, 1921.

St. Mark's Infant School—

Measles, 5th March to 19th March.

Food.

(a) Milk Supply—

All milk produced within the district is of good quality
and wholesome. Considerable quantities of milk are im-
ported which are generally satisfactory. Eight samples of
milk were taken and submitted for test for Tubercle Bacilli
by inoculation and it is satisfactory to note that in no case
was Tubercle Bacilli found to be present.

The Sanitary Authority have authorised me to call in a
veterinary surgeon when I think it advisable.

Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops are all frequently
inspected and kept in good order.

There are now 3 registered cowkeepers and dairymen, 1
registered cowkeeper, 5 registered dairymen, 6 registered
purveyors and one milkshop.

The cowsheds are all constructed with brickwork and
are adequately paved, drained and lighted.

The usual limewashing has been carried out throughout the year in accordance with the regulations and the premises generally kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) **Meat—**

Meat inspection is efficiently carried out by the Sanitary Inspector who holds the special Meat Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

One instance of disease was discovered in animals slaughtered during the year. In this case the disease (Tuberculosis) was localised and very slight, the head and lungs only being destroyed.

The condition of the slaughterhouses is extremely good, all being of modern construction.

A Public Abattoir has not been established in this district, but generally speaking slaughtering takes place on specified days and inspections are timed accordingly. In addition to this an arrangement exist whereby the Inspector is notified at once where abnormal conditions exist in any carcass.

No action was taken under Sec. 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

A statement with reference to unsound meat is included under the heading "Other Foods."

The following gives the number of slaughterhouses in use in the District on the dates mentioned :—

	In 1914.	In January, 1920.	In December, 1920.
Registered	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Licensed	4	4	4

(c) **Other Foods.**

The Inspector regularly visits premises where food is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale and generally speaking such places, together with the bakehouses, were found to be in good sanitary condition.

The following is a list of foodstuffs surrendered to the Inspector for destruction :—

			lbs.
Beef (unsound)	...	...	386
Mutton	„	...	194
Bacon	„	...	16
Ox Livers	„	...	59
Herrings	„	...	896
Tripe	„	...	112

Corned Beef (unsound)	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	„	146
Butter	„	3

In addition to the above, 100 lbs. of butter were found on examination by the Inspector to be unsaleable and were returned to the wholesalers.

(d) The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following cases of notifiable infectious disease were notified during the year :

Scarlet Fever	...	19
Diphtheria	...	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	9
Tuberculosis (other forms)	...	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1

SCARLET FEVER.—There was an appreciable diminution of the number of cases of scarlet fever notified, the total being less than half the number notified during the previous year. Five of these cases occurred at one Institution where 15 cases had occurred during the latter part of the previous year. The remainder of the cases were evenly distributed over the district. Four cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.—Nineteen cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with five last year, of these three cases were not confirmed bacteriologically.

Seven cases occurred in one Institution where there are 150 boys in addition to the staff. The actual source of infection was not ascertained, but it is possible that a newly admitted boy acted as a carrier. Swabs were taken by the Medical Officer of the Institution and seven carriers were discovered. These were isolated in the Institution until negative results were obtained.

One case of Nasal Diphtheria was imported into the district.

There were three fatal cases ; one died before the receipt of the notification and the others after removal to hospital.

Diphtheria Anti Toxin is supplied by the Council to Medical Practitioners.

Medical Practitioners are supplied with swabs for diphtheria and outfits for the collection of materials in cases of suspected Tuberculosis by the County Council and specimens are forwarded direct.

Where necessary cases are removed to Isolation Hospital and all bedding, clothing, etc., removed for steam disinfection, the infected rooms being sprayed and fumigated with formaldehyde and afterwards stripped and cleansed.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis are utilised in cases of Diphtheria, Cerebro Spinal Fever, and Tuberculosis and for the detection of the two former diseases in suspected cases and contacts.

There have been no special difficulties with regard to return cases, carrier cases, etc.

A few cases of Influenzal Pneumonia occurred in the early part of the year, but there were no notifications of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever.

There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations performed by me under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

There was a small outbreak of Measles in the early part of the year necessitating the closure of two elementary schools. There were also a number of cases of Mumps and a few cases of Chicken Pox, but the numbers affected were not sufficient to warrant the closure of any of the schools as the cases were evenly distributed throughout the area. School intimations are made use of and where necessary contacts are excluded.

Influenza appeared in the Spring of the year but did not assume epidemic form. There were seven deaths. Handbills dealing with precautionary measures were freely distributed through the medium of the schools and posters were exhibited in conspicuous parts of the district.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies occurred.

There are no special facilities available in the district for the cleansing of verminous persons but the Council have a steam disinfector which is available for the disinfection of the belongings of such persons.

With reference to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by the Medical Practitioners, in a few cases primary notification was not made to me by the Medical Attendant; infor-

mation first coming from the Chief Tuberculosis Officer of the County that the patient had been sent to a Sanatorium or on forms "C" and "D" notifying admission to or discharge from Sanatoria.

From enquiries I have made I found that such cases were sent by the Practitioners to the County Dispensary as suspects and notification was consequently delayed.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The treatment of persons suffering with this disease is in the hands of the County Council.

Disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority and disinfectants supplied upon application.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

(1) Staff.—

The Inspector of Nuisances holds the appointments of Inspector of Meat, etc., Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, Hackney Carriages, and is the designated officer under the Housing Inspection of District Regulations. The Sanitary Inspector has the assistance of a clerk.

The work of the department is performed in a very efficient manner.

(2) Hospital Administration.—

There is no infectious disease hospital in the district. An arrangement exists between the Farnborough and Aldershot Urban District Councils for the reception of cases, excepting Small Pox, occurring in this district into the hospital maintained by the latter authority. During the year under review thirteen cases of Diphtheria, seven of which were from the National Children's Home and Orphanage, three of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four of other forms of Tuberculosis occurring among the civilian population, have been removed to Hospital and Sanatoria. At times of pressure cases are admitted to the Farnham and Frimley Isolation Hospitals.

There is no hospital accommodation available for Small Pox.

There is no hospital or sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in the district.

(3) Administration of Local Acts or General Adoptive Acts.

There are no Local Acts.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the district.

Date of Adoption.

June 15th, 1897—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts II, III and IV.

December 7th, 1909—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts II (with the exception of clause 26) III, IV, IX, and X (sec. 95).

July 28th, 1902—Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

One statutory notice was served under the P.H.A.A.A., 1907, to pave and drain back yard.

Six statutory notices were served under the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act to cleanse and purify dwellings after infectious disease.

All the notices were complied with, with the exception of one served under the P.H.A.A.A., 1907, to pave and drain back yard.

(4) Chemical and Bacteriological work during the year.

The Council have made arrangements with the County Council for chemical and bacteriological work and samples are forwarded to the County Council Laboratories at Winchester.

Two samples of the Public water supply were taken and reported satisfactory chemically.

Six samples of water were taken from shallow wells, five of which were found satisfactory and one was found to be polluted. One house derived its supply from this well, which was closed, and a supply laid on from the mains of the Water Company.

Eight samples of milk were taken and forwarded for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and in no instance was this found.

Two samples of sewage effluent were forwarded for examination, being duplicates taken by the Manager of the Sewage Disposal Works at the same time as samples taken by the Inspector of the Thames Conservancy Board.

The bacteriological work in connection with Tuberculosis and other bacterial diseases is undertaken by the County Council.

Housing.

(1) General Housing Conditions in the District.

(1) There are 1,764 dwelling houses in the district of which it is estimated that 1,230 are working class dwellings.

The number of persons per house (calculated on the Registrar General's estimate of the Civil population ; 10,218) is 5·8.

(a) *Extent of Shortage.*

(2) It was estimated in 1919 that there would be, during the next three years, a nett shortage of about 211 working class dwellings. The shortage is not now quite so acute, but it is still impossible to obtain a working class dwelling.

(b) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage :*

No new houses for the working classes were erected or were in course of erection during the year. Six houses other than working class dwellings were built. Arrangements have been made for the erection of twelve working class dwellings in Queen's Road and negotiations are proceeding with a view to purchasing land suitable for the erection of others, but the Council have been faced with many obstacles, notably building restrictions on the various lands which have been selected as suitable. I am of the opinion that more tangible results would have been attained had the Council been allowed to proceed with the building of houses on vacant plots in developed parts of the district, a course which I recommended to the Ministry's Inspector but was informed that sanction would not be granted for lots of less than 20 ; a special concession being made for the 12 which are to be erected in Queen's Road.

Population.

(3) The population of the district is generally of a fluctuating character and it is extremely difficult to anticipate any change. I am given to understand that there has been a large decrease in the number of employees at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, which is the principal place of employment in the district, but information as to further increase or reduction of the staff is not easily obtainable.

I have also reason to believe that families of late employees at this establishment are still residing in this district and are only awaiting opportunities to remove, in which case the housing conditions here would be considerably relieved.

(2) **Overcrowding.**

Four cases of overcrowding were discovered by the Inspector last year and were abated either by the re-adjustment of bedrooms or removal of the sub-tenant.

The chief cause of overcrowding is sub-letting which has always been a custom in the district, particularly due to the fact that many temporary residents, chiefly wives and families of soldiers who have no quarters allotted, and who do not, as a rule, desire a permanent dwelling.

(3) **Fitness of Houses.**

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in the district may be stated to be satisfactory.

(b) The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses were dampness, general structural dilapidations, and want of re-decoration.

(c) Whilst many of the defects discovered could legitimately be described as being due to lack of supervision by the owners, it is frequently found that occupiers do not fully appreciate their responsibilities.

(2) **Action taken as regards unfit houses:**

General intimation notices specifying the works necessary to remedy defects found to exist are first served, and in the event of non-compliance the matters are reported to the Committee and statutory notices are served, in accordance with the requirements of the various statutes.

Thirteen statutory notices were served under (a) The Public Health Acts and fourteen under (b) The Housing Acts. Closing orders were made with respect to five houses under section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning etc. Act 1909. One of these houses was void at the time of inspection and remained so until the Closing Order became operative and was subsequently demolished. One house in Yeovil Road was repaired and rendered fit for human habitation and the Closing Order removed. Unfortunately the remaining three continue to be occupied. The Council instituted proceedings against the occupier of one of these (as a test case) under the provisions of the Small Tenements Recovery Act, for possession, but it was decided that the Council must prove alternative accommodation to be available in accordance with the provisions of the Rent, etc., Restriction Act, 1920.

(3) **Difficulties in remedying unfitness, etc. :**

The chief difficulties met with were scarcity and high

cost of labour and materials and the impossibility of finding housing accommodation for tenants of unfit houses which require such extensive repairs as to render their temporary closing necessary. The number of such houses is certainly not excessive but the difficulty is a real one and can only be overcome by the provision of suitable dwellings.

(4) Conditions as regards Water Supply, Closet Accommodation, etc. :

These conditions, so far as they affect housing, are satisfactory. The water supply is constant. Each house has separate water closet accommodation and with the exception of a few houses in the outlying parts of the district, where sewers are not available, the closets are fitted with clean water flushing apparatus.

Refuse is collected weekly and destroyed.

(4) **Unhealthy Areas.**

No complaints were received or representations made under part I. or II. of the Housing Act of 1890.

(5) **Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.**

Bye-laws relating to Nuisances, Common Lodging Houses and Tents, Vans, Sheds etc., are in force in the district. These appear to work satisfactorily.

There are no bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings.

Factories and Workshops.

(1) **Inspection.**

Premises.	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
Factories (including factory laundries)	15	nil.
Workshops (including work- shop laundries)	57	1
	72	1

(2) **Defects Found.**

Particulars.	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Want of ventilation	1	1
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	1	

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :

Breach of special sanitary
requirements for bake-
houses (ss. 97 to 100) ...

2	2
5	4

(3) **Home Work.**

Lists received from employers :

Nature of work.	Twice in the year.	
	Lists.	Outworkers
Making and altering wearing apparel	4	8
Curtains and furniture hang- ings	2	6
	6	14

(4) **Registered Workshops.**

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :

	Number.
Dressmakers	6
Milliners	3
Laundries	9
Motor and Cycle Repairs	6
Bootmakers	3
Bakehouses	11
Miscellaneous	16

Total number of workshops on register ... 54

(5) **Other Matters.**

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Nil.
Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. In- spectors	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at end of the year	Nil.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. CROFT WATTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics year ending 31st December, 1920.

(1) **General.**

(1)	Estimated population	{ for Death Rate	10,218
		{ for Birth Rate	16,380
(2)	General Death-Rate		10'6
(3)	Death-Rate from tuberculosis		'88
(4)	Infantile mortality		69'1
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes		1,764
(6)	Number of working-class dwelling-houses		1,230
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected		Nil.

(2) **Unfit Dwelling-Houses.**

(1) *Inspection.*

(1)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		293
-----	---	--------	-----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (inspection of District) Regulations, 1910		85
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(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		10
-----	--	--------	----

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading,) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		74
-----	---	--------	----

(2) *Remedy of defects without service of formal notices :*

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		27
--	---	--------	----

(3) *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a) Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919, :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		14
-----	---	--------	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :

(a)	By owners		11
-----	-----------	--------	----

(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil.
-----	---	--------	------

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.
---	------

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :

(a) By owners	11
----------------------	----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
--	------

(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	5
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
---	---

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1
---	---

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
--	---

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
---	---

(3) **Unhealthy Areas.**

Areas represented to the local authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I, or (b), Part II, of the Act of 1890	Nil
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(1) Name of area.

(2) Acreage.

(3) Number of working-class houses in area

(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	Nil
---	-----

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer :—

The Sanitary Inspector is the only officer engaged on housing work.

